# Spiritual Conceits





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W. HARRY ROGERS

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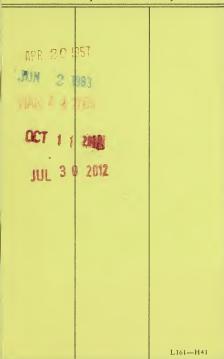
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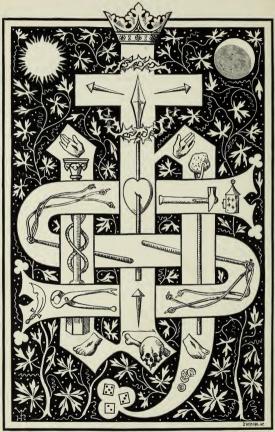




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### Spiritual Conceits,

Extracted from the Unitings of the Fathers, the Dld English Poets, &c. & Illustrated by

WA. Harry Rogers.



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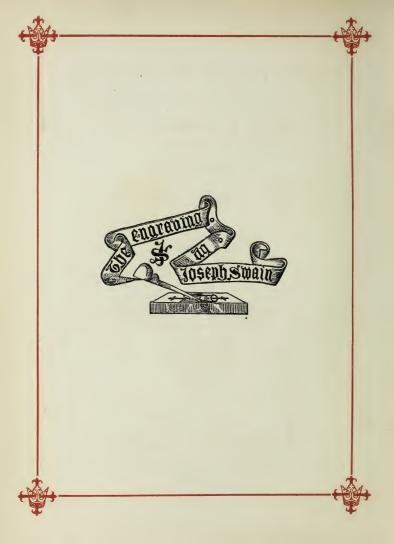
Griffith and Farran,

Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Mdccclrii.











#### To the Beader.

the hundred emblems of Christian Life which are comprised in the present volume require a few words of introduction. It appears necessary to explain in what their speciality consists, and in what respects they differ, as a whole, from other collections of emblems which were so plentifully originated during the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries, and some of which have in recent years been reprinted. The book now offered to the public is an original illustrated compilation, baving only fuch affinity to its predecesfors as must needs result-from its being composed of









certain emblematical devices with accompanying letter-prefs, the devices and the letter-prefs to illustrating each other as to be manifestly infeparable.

In the fecond place, the fact that the editor and the artist are the same person is, probably, a novel feature.

In the third place, the emblems have been to grouped as not to prefent a mélange of ideas affociated by accident, but to give, as far as possible, one confecutive feries of thoughts, developing Savanarola's comprehensive fentiment, "If there be no enemy, no fight; if no fight, no vistory; if no vistory, no crown." The fathers of the Church, the noblest divines of the Widdle Ages, and the old English poets, have been pressed into the service of one sired and unasfailable idea, which is elenched in









the motto, "Do Crofs, no Crown;" and to this they have been asked to do duty in such wise as out of discordant parts to make one harmonious whole. Thus the text is old, and as true in earthly as in heavenly things; the materials are venerable, but the grouping and the picturing are new.

The feries may be roughly divided into eight fections: 1. The Dual Character of all Things.
2. Pack, Present, Future. 3. Preparations for Futurity. 4. Aices. 5. Airtues. 6. Facts.
7. Resections. 8. Results.

The first fection, for example, is represented by the first ten emblems. Earth has its counterpart in heaven; the city of Babylon is exchanged for the typical Jerusalem, the robe of earth for the robe of immortality, the tree of death for that of life, the snares of wealth for









the wholesomeness of poverty, Mero's diadem in setters for the crown of glory of St. Paul. And is there not an exchange of the devotion to Hammon for the hope of the great inheritance, of telf-dependence for the modely of infantine trust, of the darkness of paganism for the kind light of Christianity, of the malevolent for the Holy Trinity, of the eternity of death for the eternity of spiritual life?

The fecond and third fections speak for themstelves: then follow devices indicating the hideousness of vice, succeeded by such as, in still more lively colours, depict the charm of its anstithesis, the hopefulness of virtue, the "beauty of holiness." The remainder can probably be worked out by the reader, who will find that from sirst to last the spirit of the book gradually developes the idea of the ultimate triumph of









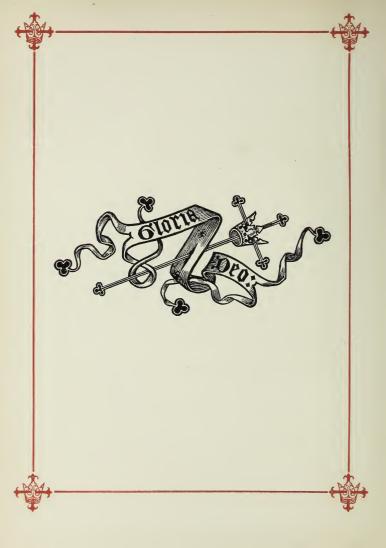
fuffering, and the impossibility of sharing the "crown" without first bearing the "cross;" an idea expressed by Pacarius in the words, "Let us suffer with those that suffer, and be crucified with those that be crucified, that we may be glorisied with those that be glorisied."

In conclusion, if, as most prefaces feem to hint, an excuse or reason be wanted for the making of a book, I can only say that I had been reading at leisure some antique writers, and noting therefrom certain pleasant pieces. In reviewing these gems, I chanced upon such as I thought must needs be threaded. If you think slightly of this printed necklace, consider rather the matter than the manner; but let not any clumsness of setting disparage the beauty of the pearls.

W. h. R.













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Spiritual Conceits.



b







#### The Two Cities.

The love of God buildeth a Jerufalem; the love of God buildeth a Jerufalem; the love of the world buildeth a Babylon: let every one inquire of himself what he loveth, and he shall resolve himself, of whence he is a citizen.













Set your affeftion on things above, not on things on the earth. Colofs. iii. 2.









#### The Two Bobes.

find leisure to enrobe herself in precious raiment, without considering that robe of Christ which she has lost: and to take to her costly ornaments and elaborate necklaces never weeping at the forseiting of her divine and heavenly adorning! Waked thou art, though garbed in foreign draperies and siken robes. Studded with gold and pearls and gems, still thou art unsightly, if God's beauty is wanting.

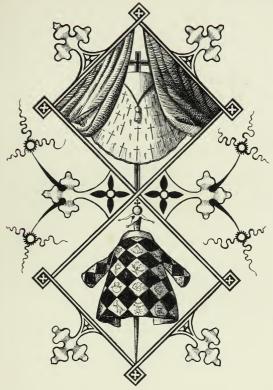
St. Cyprian.











The beauty of Colinels. Ps. rrir. 2. But thou didd trud in thine own beauty. Ezekiel, rvi. 15.









### The Two Trees.

Ogiserable condition of mankind, that has lost that for which he was created! alas! what hath he lost? and what hath he found? He hath lost happiness for which he was made, and found misery for which he was not made.

Anselm.

Tree was first the instrument of strike, When Eve to sin her foul did prossitute; A tree is now the instrument of life.

Giles Fletcher.











God created man to be immortal, and made him to be an image of his own eternity. Revertheless through envy of the debil came death into the world: and they that do hold of his side do find it. Wildom, ii. 23.









### The Two Dangers.

The us grace to hold a middle course bestween Scylla and Charybdis, that, both dangers escaped, we may arrive at the port secure.

St. Augustine.











Sive me neither poverty nor riches. Prov. rrr. 8.









#### The Two Arowns.

Ach is the power of Christ. The chain surpassed the kingly crown, and this apparel was shown more brilliant than that. Clothed in filthy rags, as the inhabitant of a prison, he turned all eyes upon the chains that hung on him, rather than on the purple robe.

Let us, my beloved children, be imitators of Paul, not in his faith only, but in his life, that we may attain unto heavenly glory, and trample upon that glory that is here.

St. Chrysostom.











The lufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Rom. viii. 18.









#### The Two Choices.

Thou wilt repent

That for the love of drofs, thou half despited

Mistom's divine embrace; she would have borne thee

On the rich wings of immortality; But now go dwell with cares, and quickly die.

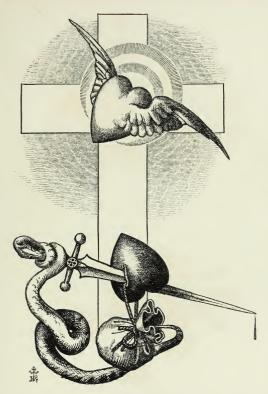
Dekker.











There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man : for luch an one letteth his own loul to fale.

Ecclus. r. 9.









#### The Two Trusts.

bey who have built themselves ness in heaven were made helpless and vile outcass, to the end that being humbled and impoverished, they might learn not to sly with their own wings, but to trust under My seathers.

Thomas à Kempis.

Dr they learn to trust in the protection of heavenly assistance when they fee that many have fallen from their own strength.

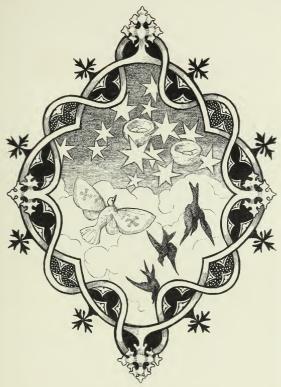
St. Gregory the Great.











The race is not to the (wift, nor the battle to the ftrong. Eccles. ir. 11.









### The Two Beligions.

An wars and jars and fierce contention, Swoln hatred and confuming envy spring from piety? Mo, 'tis opinion That makes the riven heaven with trumpets ring, and thundering engine murderous balls outfling, and fend men's groaning ghous to lower shade Of horrid hell. This the wide world doth bring To devastation, makes mankind to fade, Such direful things doth false religion persuade.

But true religion forung from God above Is like her fountain, full of charity, Embracing all things with a tender love, full of goodwill and meek expediancy, full of true justice and fure verity, In heart and voice free, large, even, infinite, Not wedged in frait particularity, But grasping all in her vast active sprite, Bright lamp of God, that men would joy in thy pure light!

henry Wore.











The graven images of their gods thall ye burn with fire: thou thalt not defire the filver or gold that is on them, nor take it unto thee, lest thou be finared therein: for it is an abomination to the Lord thy God.

Deut. bii. 25.

Pure religion and undeffled before Sod and the father is this, To bill the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himfelf unspotted from the world.

James, i. 27.









## The Two Trinities.

Decis'd father, Son, and holy Ghost, One God in persons three, What is there whereof man can boast, Except Thy love it be!

And fave this Antistrinity,

The world, the flesh, the devil,

What foe on our humanity

hath power to bring an evil?

G. Mither.











There are Three that bear record in heaven, the Kather, the Moro, and the Holy Ghou.

But if ye have bitter endying and firife in your hearts, glory not, and lie not against the truth. This wishom descended not from above, but is earthly, sensual, debilish. James, iii. 14, 15.









### The Two Eternities.

bere are but two ways for this foul to have, When parting from the body forth it purges,

To fly to Heaven, or fall into the grave, Where whips of fcorpions with the flinging fcourges

freed on the howling ghosts, and siery surges Of brimstone roll about the cave of night, Where slames do burn and yet no spark of light, and sire both fries and freezes the blaspheming spright.

Giles Fletcher.











Some to everlading life, and fome to fame and everlading contempt. Daniel, pii. 2.









# The Paradox.

Strange conjunction and alienation; what I fear I embrace, and what I love I am afraid of; before I make war, I am reconciled; before I enjoy peace, I am at variance.

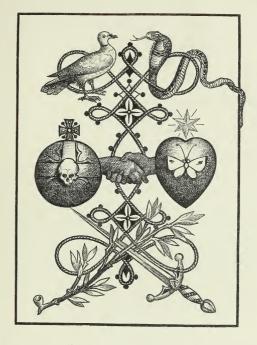
St. Gregory Mazianzen.











With the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the fleth the law of sin.

Romans, vii. 25.









### The Patt.

Ane is the golden warld of Affyrians, Df whom King Minus was first and principal,

Sane is the filver warld of Perfians, The copper warld of Greeke's now is thrall, The warld of iron, whilk was last of all, Comparit to the Romans in their glore Are gane right sae—I hear of them no more.

Sir David Lyndsay.

and to call us to a greater country.

St. Chrysostom.











Did things have passed away, and all things have become new.
2 Corinth. v. 17.









#### The Present.

Am a little world made cunningly,
Df elements and an angelic fpright,
But black fin hath betrayed to endless night
Hy world's both parts, and oh! both parts must
die!

You which beyond that heaven which was most high

have found new spheres and of new land can write,

Pour new seas in my eyes, that so I might Drown my world with my weeping earnessly.

Donne.











The are fearfully and wonderfully made. Ps. crris. 14.









#### The Huture.

T must be done, my foul, but 'tis a strange,
A dismal and mysterious change,
When thou shalt leave this tenement of clay
and to an unknown somewhere wing away,
When time shall be eternity, and thou
Shalt be thou know's not what, and live thou
know's not how.

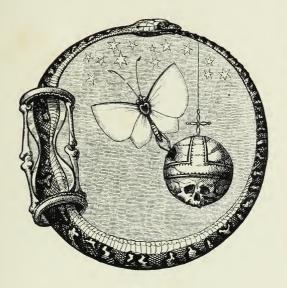
John Morris.











The end of this time and the beginning of the immortality for to come. 2 Eforas, iii.  $43\,\cdot$ 









## Vilgrimage.

Are turned, and we fee
That our beginning, as one faith,
Shows what our end will be.

John Bunyan.

Te how great a distance this is to run over! See how great is the ascent! Thither we must sty up with the wings of the Spirit, otherwise it is impossible to surmount this height. If thou fall, rise up again. Even thus mayest thou obtain the vistory.

St. Chrysostom.











The are journeying unto the place of which the Lord laid, A will give it you: come thou with us, and we will do thee good: for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel.

Mumbers, r. 29.









## Christ **H**acep.

the sleep of Christ is a high mystery. The failors are the souls passing over the world in wood. That thip also was a sigure of the Church. And all individually indeed are temples of God, and his own heart is the vessel in which each sails; nor can be suffer shipwreck if his thoughts are only good. Thou has heard an insult, it is the wind; thou art angry, it is a wave.

St. Augustine.











And the arole, and rebuked the wind, and faid unto the fea, Peace, be fiff. Mark, iv. 39.









#### Catching.

D good deeds we be fleepy, and to ill awake and watchful. Even Judas Iscariot for the whole night through was wakeful, and he fold the righteous blood that did purchase the whole world. The son of the dark one put on darkness, having stripped the light from off him; and the creator of silver for silver the thief did sell.

St. Ephrem.

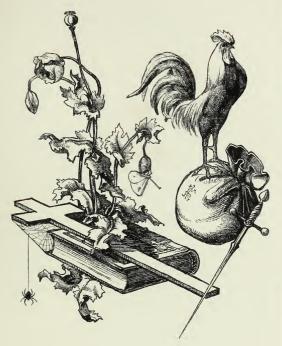
See drowly Peter, see where Judas wakes. Giles Fletcher.











D fools! and flow of heart.
Luke, priv. 25.

Swift to thed blood. Rom, iii. 15.









# The Cup of Babylon.

Abylon is the golden cup." For what is designated by the name of Babylon but the glory of this world? and this cup is faid to be golden because while it shows the beauty of temporal things it so intoxicates foolish minds with its concupiscence that they desire temporal display, and despite invisible beauties. For in this golden cup Eve was the first who was made drunken of her own accord, of whom the history of truth says, that when she desired the forbidden tree the saw that it was beautiful to the sight and delightful to the look, and ate thereof. Babylon is therefore a golden cup.

St. Gregory the Great.











Babylon hath been a golden cup in the Lord's hand, that made all the earth drunken: the nations have drunken of her wine; therefore the nations are mad.

Jeremiah, li. 7.









### **H**nger.

Twere good to be filent, good to have no communications with any man in act or word, until we were able to charm the wild beaft that is within us. The wild beaft, I fay, for indeed is it not worse than the attack of any wild beaft when wrath and lust make war upon us? Mell then do thou first tame thy lion, and to lead him about, not for the purpose of receiving money, but that thou mayest acquire a gain to which there is none equal. For there is nothing equal to gentleness, which both to those that possess it and to those who are its objects is exceeding useful.

St. Chrysostom.











Witath killeth the foolish man. Job, v. 2.

Ceafe from anger, and forfake wrath.

Ps. prvii. 8.









### Toys.

fent life is a plaything, or rather our prefent life is a plaything, but the things to come are not such; or perchance our life is not a plaything only, but even far worse than this. For it ends not in laughter, but rather brings exceeding damage on them who are not minded to order their own ways strictly. For what, I pray thee, is the difference between children who are playing at building houses and us when we are building our sine mansions?

St. Chrysostom.











for what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.

James, iv. 14.









## Tyranny of the World.

Gain on the contrary side also we undergo the same mischief. As wealth is counted a good thing, and pride, and pomps, and to be conspicuous: accordingly this again we pursue, not either in this case from considering the nature of the thing as good, but persuaded by the opinion of our masters. For the people is our master; and the great mod is a savage master and a severe tyrant; not so much as a command being needed in order to make us listen to him; it is enough that we just know what he wills and without a command we submit: so great goodwill do we bear towards him.

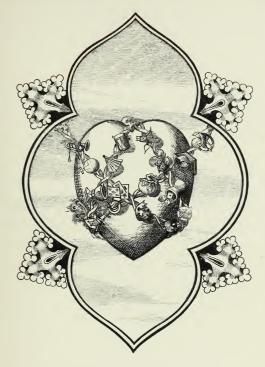
St. Chrysostom.











The creature was made subject to vanity. Rom. viii. 20.









# Indulgence.

Alf is a tharp tour to vice, which always putteth the affections in a falle gallop.

St. Ambrofe.











If I have walked with vanity, or if my foot hath halted to deceit. Job, xxxi. 5.









### Oreed.

be heart is a small thing, but desireth great matters. It is not sufficient for a kite's dinner, and yet the whole world is not sufficient for it.

Hugo.

Ontent thee, greedy heart,
godeff and moderate joys to those that
have

Title to more hereafter when they part Are passing brave.

Seo. Herbert.











For the wicked boadeth of his heart's deare, and bledeth the covetous, whom the Lord abhorreth.

Plaims, r. 3.









### Luxury.

Clrury is an enticing pleature, a bastard mirth, which hath honey in her mouth, gall in her heart, and a sting in her tail.

Hugo.

Ithal sweet takes have four closes, and he repents in thorns, that fleeps in beds of roses.

Fra. Duarles.

Scorn delights and live laborious days. Wilton.











Bread of deceit is fweet to a man, but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

Prob. xx. 17.









# Dypocrisy.

But full of smoke within, what used to grow

Mear that Arange lake where God poured from the thy

Buge showers of same worse slames to overthrow, Such are their works that with a glaring show Of humble holiness in virtue's dye Would colour mischief, which within they glow With coals of sin, tho' none the smoke descry; But is that angel that erst fell from heaven But not so bad as he, nor in worse case, Who hides a traiterous mind with smiling sace, and with a dove's white seathers clothes a raven; Each sin some colour has it to adorn, hypocrify Almighty God doth scorn.

William Drummond.

It is a ferpent most when most it feems a dove.
Fra. Quarles.











Le also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrify and iniquity.

Matt. priii. 28.









### Bad **H**ruit.

On, wi fest thou love and herte On worldes blisse, that nout ne last? The tholics thou thin herte smerte for love that is ounstudefast? Thou lickest honi of thorn iswis, That sest this love on worldes blis.

998, temp. Edw. J.











A corrupt tree bringeth forth ebil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth ebil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Matt. bii. 17.









## Halsehood.

bo hath not sworn? Pet this thing is of the Evil Dne. Who hath not forsworn himself? But this man is something more than of the Evil Dne.

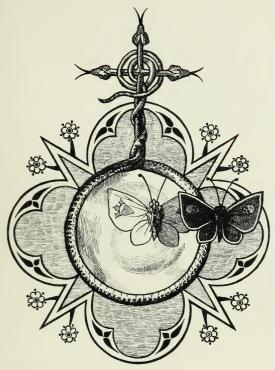
St. Chrysostom.











Leve no falle oath, for all thefe are things that I hate, faith the Lord. Jech. viii. 17.









### Ancestral Pride.

Du that but boat your ancestors' proud style,

And the large stem whence your vain greatness grew,

When you yourselves are ignorant and vile, Mor glorious thing dare actually pursue, That all good spirits would utterly exile, Giving yourselves unto ignoble things, Base I proclaim you, though derived from kings.

Wichael Drayton.

blessed none of the rich, or of the wellborn, or of the possessor of glory, but those that have gotten hold of virtue.

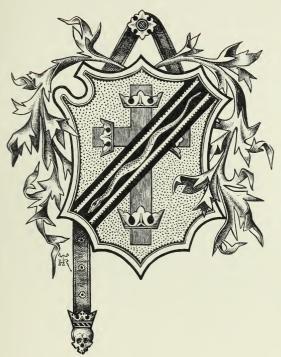
St. Chrysossom.











Then are ye ballards, and not fons. Heb. rii. 8.









#### Corldliness.

Ehold, the world is withered in itself, yet flourisheth in our hearts, everywhere death, everywhere grief, everywhere desolation: on every side we are smitten; on every side filled with bitterness, and yet with the blind mind of carnal desire we love her bitterness.

St. Gregory.











he hath let the world in their heart. Eccles, iii. 11.









## Deceit of the World.

M this world is much treachery, little truth; here all things are traps; here everything is beset with snares; here souls are endangered, bodies are affliced; here all things are vanity and veration of spirit.

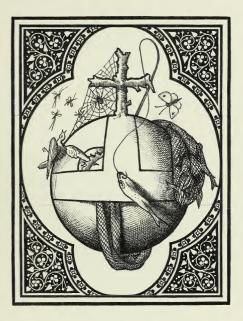
St. Bernard.











As the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare; so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them.

Eccles. ir. 12.









## Temptation.

E forced him not: he touched him not: only faid, Cast Thyself down; that we may know, that whosoever obeyeth the devil casteth himself down: for the devil may suggest, compel he cannot.

St. Chrysostom.











adhich will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never to wifely. Ps. Iviii. 5.









#### Ambition.

This snatching at a sceptre breaks it: he That broken does ere he can grasp it see: The poor world feeming like a ball that lights Betwirt the hands of powerful opposites.

Sir Edward Sherburne.











Thy pomp is brought down to the grave. Isaiah, xiv. 11.









## Cengeance.

Dr fea, nor thade, nor thield, nor rock, nor cave, Nor filent deferts, nor the fullen grave, What flame-eyed fury means to smite, can save.

The feas will part, graves open, rocks will split; The shield will cleave, the frighted shadows slit; Where Justice aims, her siery darts must hit.

Francis Quarles.











They thall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks. Jer. pbi. 16.









### Beflection.

'En so man's soul, which did God's image bear,

And was at first fair, good, and spotless pure, Since with her sins her beauties blotted were, Doth of all sights her own sight least endure.

For e'en at first restection the espies Such strange chimæras and such monsters there, Such toys, such antics, and such vanities, as the retires and thrinks for thame and fear.

Sir John Davies.











God hath made man upright; but they have fought out many inventions.

Getles, vii. 29,









# The Capture.

T matters not to the sparrow caught in the snare that he is not held tight in every part, but only by the soot; he is a lost bird for all that; in the snare he is, and it prosits him not that he has his wings free, so long as his foot is held tight.

St. Chrysostom.











Tholoever, therefore, thall break one of thele leaft commandments, and thall teath men to, he thall be called the leaft in the Ringdom of theaven. Matt. b. 19.









### Doom.

ibat! nets and quivers too? what need there all

These sy devices to betray poor men?
Die not they sast enough when thousands sall
Before thy dart? what need these engines then?
Attend they not and answer to thy call
Like nightly coveys, where they list and when?
What needs a strategem where strength can
swap?

Dr what needs firength compel where none gainfap?

Dr what needs firategem or firength, where hearts obey?

Francis Duarles.











It is appointed unto men once to die. Heb. ir. 27.









### Cvil Passions.

Is with our mind as with a fertile ground, Manting this love, they must with weeds abound,

Unruly pattions, whose effects are worse Than thorns and thistles springing from the curse.

Edmund Waller.











For from within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetoulnels, wickednels, deceit, lascivioulnels, an evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishnels.

Mark, bii. 21, 22.









## Aceding.

Altivate thy foul. Cut away the thorns, fow the word of godliness. Durse with much care the fair plants of Divine Alisoom, and thou hast become a husbandman. Sharpen thy sickle, which thou hast blunted through gluttony.

St. Chrysossom.











Every plant which My Beavenly father hath not planted thall be rooted up.

Matt. rb. 13.









# The **B**efuge.

D what place can I fafely fly? to what mountain? to what den? to what firong house? what casse shall I hold? what walls shall hold me? whithersoever I go, myself followeth me; for whatsoever thou sliest, D man, thou mayes, but thine own conscience; wherestoever, D Lord, I go, I sind Thee: if angry, a Revenger; if appeased, a Redeemer: what way have I but to sly from Thee to Thee! That thou mayes avoid thy God address to thy Lord.

St. Augustine.











An the time of trouble be thatf hide me in his pabilion; in the ferret of his tabernacle thatf the hide me. Ps. grbit. 5.

Thou art my hiding place. Ps. crix. 114.









### Peace.

At he, her fears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed peace; She, crowned with olive green, came softly fliding

Down through the turning sphere, his ready harbinger,

With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing: And, waving wide her myrtle wand,

She strikes a universal peace through sea and land.

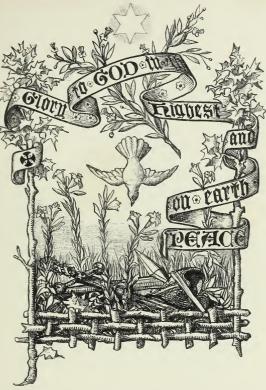
Wilton.











They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Isaiah, ii. 4.

81







# Begeneration.

Dw that the Minter's gone, the earth hath lost ther know white robes, and now no more the frost Candies the grass, or casts an icy cream Upon the silver take or crystal stream; But the warm sun thaws the benumbed earth and makes it tender, gives a sacred birth To the dead swallow; wakes in hollow tree The drowsy cuckoo and the humble bee: Now do a quire of chirping minstrels bring In triumph to the world the pouthful Spring.

Thomas Carew.











ye mut be born again. John, iii. 7.









#### Thirst.

Drd, I thirst, Thou art the Spring of Life, satisfy me: I thirst, Lord, I thirst after Thee, the living God!

St. Augustine.

P foul doth thirst to take of Thee a taste, My foul desires with Theefor to be placed. Seo. Gascoigne.











As the hart panteth after the water-brooks, fo panteth my foul after Thee, D Gob.

Ps. rlii. 1.









#### Telus.

Elcome, dear, all-adored Name!
For fure there is no knee
That knows not Thee;
Dr, if there be fuch fons of thame,
Alas! what will they do
When kubborn rocks thall bow,
And hills hang down their heaven-faluting heads,
To feek for humble beds
Df duft, where in the bathful thades of night,
Nert to their own low nothing, they may be,
And couch before the dazzling light of Thy dread
Odajeky!

Richard Crashaw.











At the name of Jelus every knee thould bow. Philippians, ii. 10.









## The Call.

Ome, my May, my Truth, my Life, Such a May as gives us breath, Such a Truth as ends all frife, Such a Life as killeth death.

Come, my Light, my Feast, my Strength, Such a Light as shows a feast, Such a Feast as ends in length, Such a Strength as makes his guest.

Come, my Joy, my Love, my Heart, Such a Joy as none can move, Such a Love as none can part, Such a Heart as joys in love.

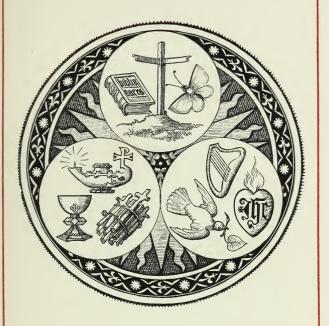
G. herbert.











I am the May, the Truth, and the Life. John, xiv. 6.









## The Lamb.

## The Shepherd.

Thomalin.

Blested Sheep! D Shepherd Great!
That bought his stock to dear,
and did them save with bloody sweat
From wolves that would them tear.

Spenser.











Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the fin of the world !  ${\mathfrak Tohn,\,i.\,\,29.}$ 

The Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.
1 Peter, ii. 25.









### The Arook.

be will bring home the theep that go afray,

he will help them that hope in Thee alway, he will appeare our discord and debate, he will foon fave, though we repent us late. He will be ours if we continue his, he will bring bale to joy and perfect bliss; he will redeem the flock of his elect from all that is Or was amiss, Since Abraham's heirs did first his law reject.

Geo. Gascoiane.



















## Unity.

Ther foundation can no man lay than that which is laid. Upon this then let us build, and as a foundation let us cleave to it as a branch to a vine, and let there be no interval between us and Christ. For if there be any interval, immediately we periff. For so the branch by its adherence draws in the fatness, and the building stands because it is cemented together. All these things indicate Unity, and they allow no void interval, not even the smallest. For he that removes but to a little distance will go on till he has become very far distant. For to the body receiving through it but a small fword-cut perishes; and the building, though there be but a small chink, falls to decay; and the branch, though it be but a little while cut off from the root, becomes useless. So that this trifle is no trifle, but even almost the whole.

St. Chrysossom.











A good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

1 Timothy, vi. 19.









## The Oospels.

Dr those blest penmen of Thy Mord, Those evangelized of Thee, The magnify Thy Name, D Lord, and thankful we desire to be.

The welcome news Thy Gospel brings With joyful hearts we do embrace, and prize above all earthly things That precious earnest of Thy grace.

Enable us to judge and know, When we new doctrines do receive, If they agreeing be or no To what a Christian should believe.

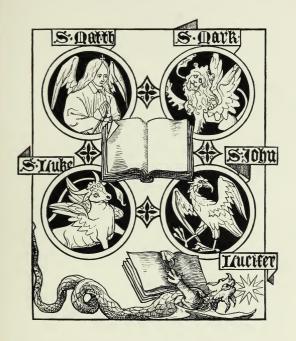
Geo. Mither.



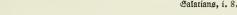








But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other golpel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accurfed. Galatians, i. 8.











## Dumility.

De merlin cannot ever foar to high, Nor greedy greybound fill purfue the chafe;

The tender lark will find a time to fly, And fearful have to run a quiet race: He that high growth on cedars did bestow, Save also lowly mushrooms leave to grow.

Robert Southwell.

Then so the great and powerful Three in Dne,
That sits upon his all-enlightening throne,
Does not deny to let his mercies crown
The poorest peasant with as much renown
As the most stateliest emperor.

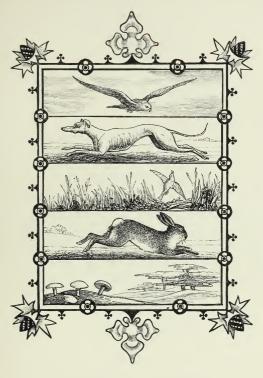
John Duarles.











He forgetteth not the cry of the humble.

Ps. ir. 12.









## The Aclipse.

Sun of Justice? Who shall not be consumed by his beams? Therefore the Sun of Justice took slesh, that, through the conjunction of that Sun and this human body, a shadow may be made.

Guil.











A lat under his thadow with great delight. Solomon's Song, ii. 3.









#### Nature.

The hath adorned the heavens with flars? The bath flored the air with fowl, the waters with fish, the earth with plants and flowers? But what are all these, but a small spark of divine beauty?

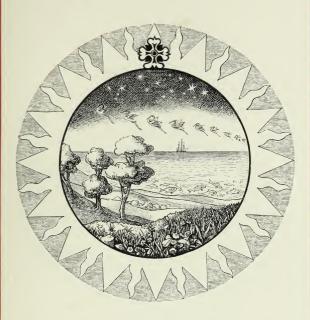
St. Bonaventura.











Let them know how much better the Lord of them is: for the firct Author of beauty hath created them.

Willom, riii. 3.









## Light.

Do all thy winged arrows fly? Swiftness and power by birth are thine, from thy Great Sire they came—thy Sire, the Word Divine.

Cowley.











Genelis, i. 3.









## The **H**irmament.

Den J survey the bright Celevial sphere, So rich with jewels hung, that night Doth like an Ethiop bride appear,

Ady foul her wings doth spread, And heavenward flies, Th' Almighty's mysteries to read, In the large volume of the skies.

For the bright firmament Shoots forth no flame So filent, but is eloquent In fpeaking the Creator's name.

Im. Habinadon.











The heavens declare the glory of God.

Ps. rir. 1.









#### Ornament.

The honour and the prize of bravery Was by the garden from the palace won; and every rose and lify there did stand Better attired by Nature's hand:
The case thus judged against the king, we see, By one that would not be so rich, though wiser far than he.

Abraham Cowley.



















## Ood's Oifts.

E gives us this eternal fpring, Adhich here enamels everything, and fends the fowls to us in care, On daily visits through the air.

be hangs in hades the orange bright, Like golden lamps in a green night, And does in the pomegranate close Jewels more rich than Drmus hows.

he makes the figs our mouths to meet, and throws the melons at our feet: With cedars chosen by his hand from Lebanon he flores the land.

he cast, of which we rather boast, The gospel's pearl upon our coast, And in these rocks for us did frame A temple where to sound his Mame.

Andrew Marvel.











I muse on the works of Thy hands.

19s. criii. 5.









## Chaff and Theat.

bey are the corn, they are in the floor; in the floor they can have the chaff with them; they will not have them in the barn. Let them endure what they would not, that they may come to what they would.

St. Augustine.











the will throughly purge Wis floor, and gather Wis wheat into the garner; but the will burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire.

Matt. iii. 12.









#### Solitude.

D "build desolate places" is to banish - from the heart's interior the Airrings of earthly desires, and, with a single aim at the eternal inheritance, to pant in love of inward peace. Bad he not banished from himself all the risings of the imaginations of the heart, who faid, "Due thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I feek after, that I may dwell in the bouse of the Lord?" for he had betaken himself from the concourse of earthly desires to no less a folitude than his own felf, where he would be the more fecure in feeing nought without, in proportion as there was no insufficient object that he loved. For from the tumult of earthly things he had fought a fingular and perfect retreat in a quiet mind, wherein he would fee God the more clearly, in proportion as he faw him alone, with himself also alone.

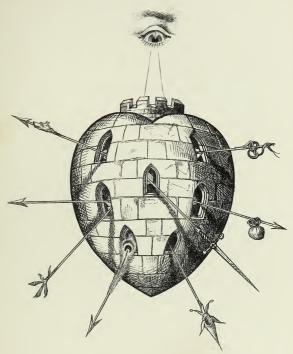
St. Gregory the Great.











I had been at rea, with kings and counsellers of the earth, which Kuilt desolate places for themselves.

Job, iii. 13, 14.









## Experience.

In for the most part, when delivered from shipwreck, renounce thenceforward the ship and the sea, and, by remembering the danger, honour the good gift of God, that is, their own preservation. I commend their sear,—I love their modesty;—they would not a second time be a burden to the divine mercy; they are askaid of seeming to tread under foot that which they have already obtained:—they shun, with assuredly a righteous care, to make trial a second time of that which they have once learned to sear.

Tertullian.











The waters compassed me about, even to the soul: the bepth closed me round about, the weeds were wrapped about my head. I want down to the bottoms of the mountains; the earth with her bars was about me for ever: get has Thou brought up my life from corruption, D Lord my God.

Ionah, ii. 5, 6.











## Ood is All.

Do is all to thee:—if thou be hungry, he is bread; if thirthy, he is water; if darknets, he is light; if naked, he is a Robe of Immortality.

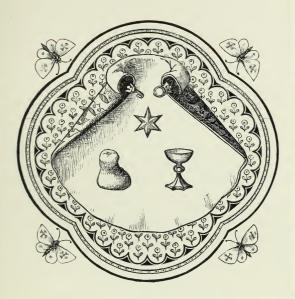
St. Augustine.











The fountain of the Clater of life. Rev. xxi. 6.
The Light of the world. John, iv. 10.
A Robe of righteousness. Asiah, lxi. 10.









## The Law and Oospel.

hat wings thould I desire, but the two precepts of love on which the Law and the Prophets depend? Dh, if I could obtain these wings, I could fly from Thy face to Thy face, from the face of Thy justice to the face of Thy mercy! Let us find those wings by love, which we have lost by lust.

St. Augustine.











Thou thate love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy foul, and with all thy mind.

Thou thalt love thy neighbour as thyfelf. On thefe two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

Matt. rrii. 37, 39, 40.









# Shadow of the Cross.

Drd, let my foul flee from the scorching thoughts of the world under the covert of Thy wings; that, being refreshed by the moderation of Thy shadow, the may sing merrily, "In peace will I say me down and rest."

St. Augustine.











I fat down under His thadow with great delight. Solomon's Song, ii. 3.









#### The

## Hltar of our Dearts.

T is well faid to Adoles, "The fire on the altar shall always burn which the prick shall feed, putting wood on it every day in the morning." For the Altar of God is our heart, in which the fire is ordered always to burn; because it is necessary that the stame of love should constantly ascend therefrom to God, and the prics should put wood thereon every day lest it should go out. For every one who is endowed with faith in Christ, is made specially a member of the Great high Prics, as Peter the Apostle says to all the faithful, "But ye are a chosen race, a royal pricshood."

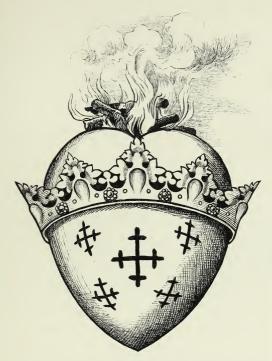
St. Gregory the Great.











I will offer to Thee the facrifice of thanklgibing, and will call upon the name of the Lord.

19s. crvi. 17.









#### Impress.

E've nothing but ourselves, and scarce that neither;
Alle dirt and clay;
Yet it is soft and may
Impression take.

Accept it, Lord, and fay, this Thou hadfi rather; Stamp it, and on this fordid metal make Thy Holy Image, and it thall outthine The beauty of the golden mine.

Amen.

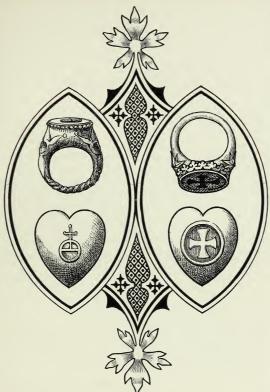
Jeremy Taylor.











As we have borne the image of the earthy, we thall also bear the image of the heavenly.

1 Cor. xb. 49.









#### The Cross.

ho can blot out the cross, which th' in-

Of God dewed on me in the Sacrament? Who can deny me power and liberty To firetch mine arms and mine own crofs to be? Swim, and at every firoke thou art thy crofs; The mast and yard make one where seas do toss; Look down, thou spiest out crosses in small things; Look up, thou seest birds raised on crossed wings.

Donne.

Oth above and below, without and within, which way foever thou dost turn thee, everywhere thou shalt find the cross.

Thomas à Rempis.











God forbid that I should glory, lave in the cross of our Lord Jelus Christ. Gal. vi. 14.











#### Contrast.

E was crowned with thorns IIho crowns martyrs with eternal flowers; He smitten on the face with palms IIho yields true palms to them that conquer; He firipped of His earthly raiment IIho clothes others with the robe of Jamortality; He received gall for food IIho gave the food of Heaven; and He had vinegar to drink IIho instituted the Tup of Salvation.

St. Cyprian.

The obsequies of him that could not die, and death of life, end of eternity, how worthily he died, that died unworthily.

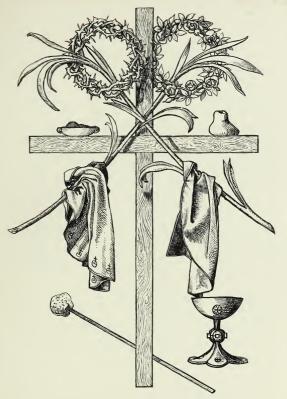












He was velpiled, and we esteemed him not. Maiah, siii. 3. His glory is above the earth and heaven. Ps. crlbiii. 13.









# Charms of the Cross.

happinels; it delivers us from all blindeness of error, and enriches our darknels with light; it refloreth the troubled foul to rest; it bringeth strangers to God's acquaintance; it maketh remote foreigners near neighbours; it cutteth off discord, concludeth a league of everalassing peace, and is the bounteous author of all good.

St. Augustine.

the + is falvation, in the + is life, in the + is protection against our enemies, in the + is infusion of heavenly tweetness, in the + is strength of mind, in the + joy of spirit, in the + the height of virtue, in the + the perfection of sanctive.

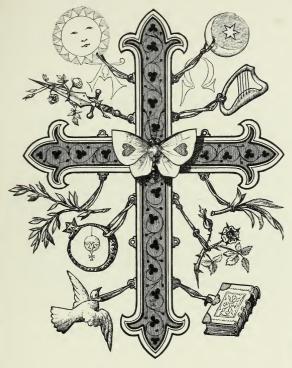
Thomas à Rempis.











The beauty of holinels.
1 Chronicles, rvi. 29.









# Hspiration.

hence gathering plumes of perfect specus

To imp the wings of thy high-flying mind, Yount up aloft through heavenly contemplation from this dark world, whose damps the foul do blind.

And, like the native brood of eagles' kind, On that bright fun of glory fix thine eyes, Cleared from grofs mills of frail infirmities.

Spenser.











Anto Thee lift I up mine eyes, D Thou that dwellest in the heavens. Ps. crxiii. 1.









## Excelsior.

Then Thou Great Light, whom thepherds low adore,

Teach me, D do Thou teach Thy humble swain To raise my creeping song from earthly floor; fill Thou my empty breast with losty strain, That, singing of Thy wars and dreadful sight, Wy notes may thunder out Thy conquering might,

And 'twirt the golden flars cut out her towering flight.

Phineas Fletcher.











Awake up, my glory; awake, plattery and harp. Ps. tvii. 8.









# Haith and Works.

p flowers understand saith; by fruit, good works. As the flower or blossom is before the fruit, so is faith before good works; so neither is the fruit without the flower, nor good works without saith.

St. Bernard.











Faith thall war drong, and the work thall follow. 2 Eftras, bii. 34.









#### The

## Light of the World.

hat darkness clouds my fenses? Hath the day

Forgot his feason, and the sun his way? Doth God withdraw his all-sustaining might, And works no more with his fair creature—light, Uhile heaven and earth for such, alas! complain, And turn to rude, unformed heaps again? Any paces with entangling briars are bound, And all this forest in deep silence drowned; here must my labour and my journey cease, By which, in vain, I sought for rest and peace; But now perceive that man's unquiet mind In all his ways can only darkness sind. Here must I starve and die unless some light Point out the passage from this dismal night.

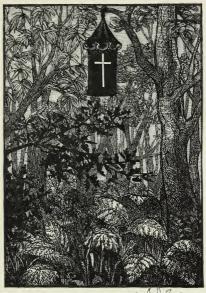
Sir John Beaumont.















Thou art my lamp, D Cord: and the Cord will lighten my darknels.
2 Sam. xxii. 29.









# Haith, Dope, Charity.

Dwell in grace's courts,
Enriched with virtue's rights;
faith guides my wit, Love leads my will,
hope all my mind delights.

Robert Southwell.

D make us apt to feek and quick to find, Thou God most kind!
Sive us Love, Hope, and Faith in Thee to trust, Thou God most just.

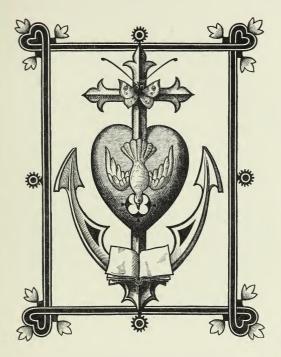
Tho. Heywood.











And now abideth faith, hope, tharity, thefe three.
1 Corinth. riii. 13.









#### Calvary.

Climbed the hill, perused the cross, hung with my gain and his great loss; Never did tree bear fruit like this, Balsam of souls, the body's bliss.

henry Caughan.











Bleffed is the wood whereby righteoutnels cometh. Wilcom, xiv. 7.









#### Crown of Thorns.

Dre wonders did He; for all which fuppose How He was crowned with lify or with rose,

The winding ivy or the glorious bay, Dr myrtle, with the which Clenus, they fay, Girts her proud temples! Shepherds, none of them;

But wore, poor head! a thorny diadem.

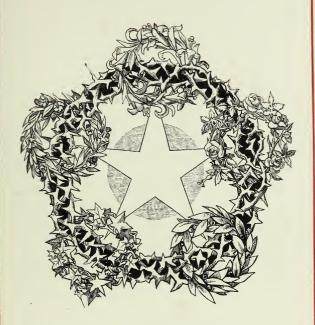
Thomas Randolph:











Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns. John, xix. 5.









# Christ's Triumph.

E primrofes and purple violets, Tell me why blaze ye from your leafy beds,

And woo men's hands to rent you from your fets, As though you would fomewhere be carried With fresh perfumes and velvets garnished; But ah! I need not alk, 'tis furely fo, you all would to your Saviour's triumph go; There would ye all await and humble homage do.

Giles Fletcher.











D grave, where is thy victory?
1 Cor. xv. 55.









#### Cater of Life.

Precious water, which quencheth the noisome thirst of this world, scoureth all the stains of sinners, that watereth the earth of our souls with heavenly showers, and bringeth back the thirsty heart of man to his only God.

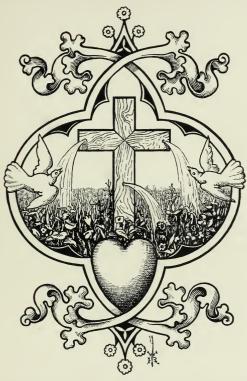
St. Cyril.











And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of Sod and of the Lamb.

Rev. rrii. 1.









# Night.

Louds and thick darknets are Thy throne,
Thy wonderful pavilione;
D dart from thence a thining ray,
And then my midnight thall be day.
Tho. Flatman.











With my foul have I bettred Thee in the night.
Ilaiah, xxvi. 9.
The Lord my God will enlighten my darknels.
Ps. xviii, 28.









#### Dawn.

Rife, sad heart, no longer now withstand; Christ's resurrection thine may be; Do not by hanging down break from the hand Which, as it riseth, raiseth thee.

Arise, arise,

And with his burial-linen dry thine eyes.

Christ left his graveclothes that we might, when grief

Draws tears or blood, not want a handkerchief. Seo. Herbert.











Awake thou that fleepett, and arife from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light.

Eph. v. 14.









#### Captivity.

And there, D Sion, to thy albes pay Dur funeral tears, our filent harps unfirung And unregarded on thy willows hung,—
Lo! they who had thy defolation wrought, And captive Judah unto Babel brought, Derive the tears which from our forrows spring, And say in scorn, "A song of Sion sing."
Shall we profane our harps at their command, Dr holy hymns sing in a foreign land?

Geo. Sandys.











thoto thall we ting the Lord's fong in a trange land? Ps. creedit, 4.









#### Belease.

p folk that long in Egypt had been barred, Whose cries have entered Heaven's eternal gate,

Dur zealous mercy openly hath heard, Kneeling in tears at our Eternal State.

Wich. Drayton.











With a throng hand hath the Lord brought thee out of Egypt.

Er, riii. 9.









## The Star.

Right flar, shot from a brighter place, Where beams furround my Saviour's face,

Canst thou be anywhere So well as there?

Pet if thou wilt from thence depart, Take a bad lodging in my heart; For thou canst make a debtor, And make it better.

Sure thou wilt joy by gaining me, To fly home like a laden bee, Unto that hive of beams And garland freams.

Geo. Herbert.











His glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of His praife. And His brightness was as the light.

Habakkuk, iii. 3, 4.









## The Soul.

bere is nothing to weigh against a foul, not even the whole world.

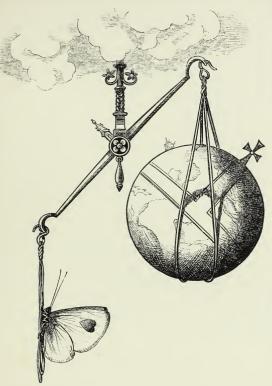
St. Chrysostom.











TThat is a man profited, if he thall gain the whole world, and loke his own foul?

Matt. rvi. 26.









## Mutability.

Madbility is the characteristic of things we see. Deither winter nor summer, nor spring nor autumn, is permanent; all are running, slying, and slowing past. They should speak of fading slowers, of dignities of kings that are to-day and to-morrow cease to be, of rich men, of magnificent houses, of night and day, of the sun and the moon? for the moon wanes, and the sun is sometimes eclipsed and often darkened with clouds. Of things visible, in short, is there anything that endures for ever? Nothing! no, not anything in us but the soul, and that we neglect.

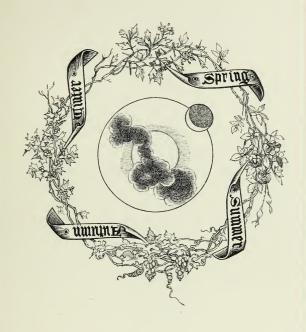
St. Chrysostom.











He changeth the times and the feafons. Daniel, ii. 21.











## Cbanescence.

Dok how the flower which lingeringly doth fade,

The morning's darling, late the fummer's queen, Spoiled of that juice that kept it fresh and green, As high as it did raise, bows low the head; Right so the pleasures of my love being dead, Or in their contraries but only seen, With swifter speed declines than ers it spread, and (blassed) scarce now shows what it hath been.

Mm. Drummond.











All fleth is as grafs. 1 Peter, i. 24.

We cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down : he fleeth also as a spadow, and continueth not.

Nob, riv. 2.









# Canity.

bere is he that was clad in raiment of gold? He that rode in the chariot? He that had armies, that had the girdle, that had the heralds? He that was flaying these, and casting those into prison? He that put to death whom he would, and set free whom he was minded? I see nothing but bones, and a worm, and a spider's web; all these things are earth, all these a fable, all a dream, and a shadow, and a bare relation, and a picture, or rather, not so much as a picture. For the picture we see at least is a likeness, but here not so much as a likeness.

St. Chrysostom.

Adorn the rich or praise the great, Who, while on earth in same they live, are senseless of the same they give.

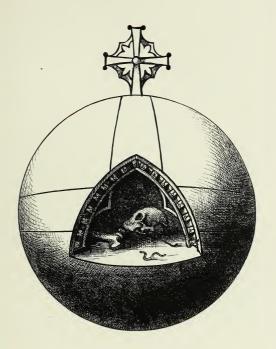
T. Parnell.











Chanity of vanities; all is vanity. Ecclesialtes, i. 2.









## Síc Cita.

The to the falling of a flar,

Or as the flights of eagles are,

Or like the fresh Spring's gaudy hue,

Or like a wind that chases the flood,

Or bubbles which on water flood:

Even such is man, whose borrowed light

Is fraight called in, and paid to-night.

The wind blows out, the bubble dies; The Spring entombed in Autumn lies; The dew dries up, the flar is shot, The flight is past,—and man forgot.

Henry King.











For what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.

James, iv. 14.









# The **Dourning Darp.**

Dr J have feen the pine, Famed for its travels o'er the fea, Broken with fforms and age, decline, And in some creek unpitied rot away.

I have feen cedars fall,
And in their room a mushroom grow;

I have feen comets, threatening all, Uanish themselves; I have feen princes so.

Unin trivial dust, weak man,
Uhere is that virtue of thy breath
That others save or ruin can,
Uhen thou thyself art called to account by
death?

Uthen I consider thee,
The scorn of time and sport of fate,
bow can I turn to jollity
Hy ill-strung harp, and court the delicate?
Um. Habingdon.











 $\mathfrak D$  that they were wife, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end !

Deuteron. ppii. 29.









#### Life and Oeath.

the time wherein we live is taken from the span of our life; and what remaineth is daily made less, insomuch that the time of our life is nothing but a passage to death.

St. Augustine.











On my eyelids is the thatow of death.

Job, xvi. 16.









## Good Life.

In bulk doth make man better be, Dr flanding long an oak three hundred year, To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and fere;

A lily of a day

Is fairer far in Hay;
Although it fall and die that night,
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions we just beauties see,
And in short measure life may persest be.

Ben Jonson.











honourable age is not that which flandeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years.

a a

Wildom, iv. 8.







## Weak and Strong.

Dr God's take mark that fly,
See what a poor weak little thing it is!
When thou hast marked and scorned it, know that this,

This little, poor, weak fly Has killed a pope, can make an emperor die.

Behold yon spark of fire, how little hot, how near to nothing 'tis! When thou hast done despising, know that this, This contemn'd spark of fire, has burnt whole towns, can burn a world entire.

That crawling worm there fee, Ponder how ugly, filthy, vile is he! Uthen thou half feen and loathed it know that this, This base worm thou doff fee, has quite devoured thy parents, thall eat thee.

Honour, the world, and man, What trifles are they! fince most true it is That this poor fly, this fmall spark, this So much abhorr'd worm can Honour destroy—burn worlds—devour up man. Patrick Carey.











Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! James, iii. 5.









## Shortcomings of **Carth**.

Go tickle is the state of all mortal hope; So tickle is the state of earthly things, That, ere they come into their aimed scope, They fall too short of our frail reckonings, and bring us bale and bitter forrowings, Instead of comfort, which we should embrace. This is the state of keasars and of kings: Let none, therefore, that is in meaner place, Too greatly grieve at any his unlucky case.

Edmund Spenser.











The things which are feen are temporal.

2 Cor. iv. 18.









## Daffodils.

Air dasfodils, we weep to see you hase away to soon; As yet the early rising sun has not attained his noon.

Stay, stay, Antil the lasting day

Has run

But to the even-fong: And, having prayed together, we Mill go with you along.

Robert Berrick.











The flower fadeth, because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it: surely the people is grass.

Maiah, rl. 7.









#### Harewell! World!

Arewell, ye gilded follies, pleating troubles!

Farewell, ye honoured rags, ye glorious bubbles!
Fame's but a hollow echo; gold, pure clay;
Honour, the darling but of one thort day;
Beauty, th' eye's idol, a damakked tkin;
State, but a golden prison to live in,
And torture free-born minds; embroidered trains,
Herely but pageants for proud swelling veins;
And blood allied to greatness is alone
Inherited, not purchased, not our own:
Fame, honour, beauty, state, train, blood, and birth.

Are but the fading blossoms of the earth.

Sir henry Wotton.











The land thall be utterly emptied, and utterly spoiled: for the Lord hath spoken this word. The earth mourneth and saveth away, the baughty people of the earth do languish. Isaid, 1,110.3, 4.









## Cicillitude.

He lopped tree in time may grow again, Good naked plants renew both fruit and flower,

The forriest wight may find release of pain, The driest foil suck in some moistening shower; Time goes by turns, and chances change by course,

From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

Robert Southwell.











I am full of tolkings to and fro. Job, vii. 4.









## Sabbath.

Hou art a day of mirth,

And where the week-days trail on ground
Thy flight is higher, as thy birth;

Diet me take thee at the bound,

Leaping with thee from feven to feven,
Till that we both, being toffed from earth,

Fly hand in hand to heaven.

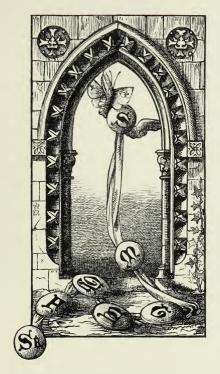
Geo. Herbert.











My presence thall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.

Exodus, exxiii. 14.









#### Affliction.

Take well whate'er thall chance, though bad it be,

Take it for good and 'twill be good to thee.

Tho. Randolph.

Meet are the uses of adversity, Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, pet wears a precious sewel in its head.

Shakespeare.













Whom the Lord lougth the challength. Heb. rii. 6.









## Bitter Sweet.

Ad just as the roots of tears are bitter, and yet they produce our sweetest fruits; so verily godly forrow will bring us an abundant pleasure. They know, who have often prayed with anguish and shed tears, what gladness they have reaped; how they purged the conscience; how they rose up with favourable hopes.

St. Chrysostom.











They that fow in tears thall reap in joy. Ps. exxvi. 5.









# The Hight.

If there be no enemy, no fight; if no fight, no victory; if no victory, no crown.

Savanarola.

E thou therefore prepared for the fight, if thou wilt have the victory.

Thomas à Kempis.











Fight the good fight of faith.

1 Tim. vi. 12.









#### Tribulation.

before thou come to the place of reftreshing.

Thomas à Kempis.











So he bringeth them unto their delited haben. Ps. cbii. 30.









# Olory.

Et us suffer with those that suffer, and be crucified with those that be crucified, that we may be glorified with those that are glorified.

Macarius.

Office with Christ and for Christ, if thou desire to reign with Christ.

Thomas à Rempis.











We thou faithful unto beath, and I will give thee a crown of life, Reb. ii, 10.









## Dymn.

P joy, my life, my crown.
Hy heart was meaning all the day,
Something it fain would fay;
And fill it runneth mutt'ring up and down
With only this,

Hy joy, my life, my crown.

B. Berbert.









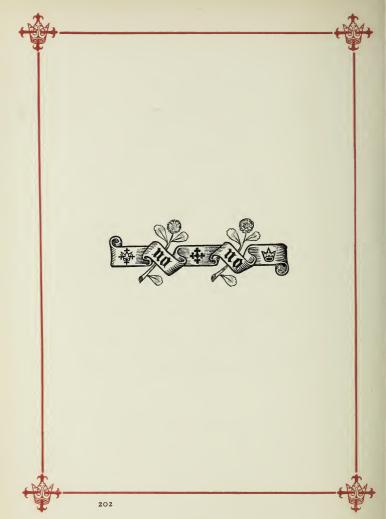


Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

1 Cor. rv. 57.











## TDOGX.

#### Ambrose (St.)

His diftinguished prelate was born at Arles, A. D. 340, and, after having been for five years governor, was elected bishop of Milan. His vigorous denunciation of wrong is historically important, as having subdued the haughty spirit of the Emperor Theodosius. St. Ambroce died at Milan, A. D. 397.

P. 44.

#### Antelm,

We founder of logic, and one of the mod learned writers of the 11th century, was born at Aolta, Piedmont, A. D. 1033, and, on coming to England, became Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of William Rufus. He was the first to perceive and inculcate the value of Patural Theology. He died at Canterbury, A. D. 1109.

**P**. 6.









#### Augustine (St.),

Ishop of Hippo, was born at Tagatte, in Africa, A. D. 354. This learned and acute father of the Church wrote voluminously against fectarian tendencies, and his pious and practical fermons warrant the high rank he holds in ecclesialical literature. The date of his death is uncertain.

Pp. 2, 8, 32, 78, 84, 112, 118, 120, 122, 132, 174.

#### Beaumont (Sir John),

Rother of Francis Beaumont, the poetical allocate of Fletcher, was born A. D. 1584, became judge under Queen Elizabeth, wrote a volume of facred poetry, and died, A. D. 1628, after having been knighted by Charles J.

₽. 140.

#### Bernard (St.)

Pis religious writer was, in the 12th century, Abbot of Clairbal. He was the great ecclesicalical champion of the Crusades, and the bigorous opponent of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Airgin Nary. He died A. D. 1153.

₽p. 60, 138.









#### Bonaventura.

Idiriter on philosophical theology, whose works have been classed with those of Albertus Hagnus and Thomas Aquinas. An incidental interest attaches to his name in the fact of his having been the friend of Petrarch. He was born at Padua in the sirst half of the 14th century, and suffered a violent death, A.D. 1386.

**P**. 102.

#### Bunyan (John),

He author of England's great "Puritan Epic," the Pilgrim's Progress, was the son of a travelling tinker. He became a preacher at Bedsord, where, in confinement for his religious opinions, he composed his immortal work. He was born A.D. 1628, and died A.D. 1688.

P. 30.

#### Carew (Thomas).

Orn A.D. 1577, died A.D. 1639. This poet received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was elevated to the post of Gentleman of the Privy Chamber by Charles J. and his "Hasques" were well received at court.

P. 82.









#### Carey (Patrick).

D Sir Walter Scott is due the honour of first making the public acquainted with the poems of Patrick Carey. Little is known of him, except that he was an English churchman and loyalist. The MS. poems which Sir Walter edited hear the date A. D. 1651.

P. 178.

## Chrysostom (St.)

Ohannes Secundus, commonly known by the title of St. Chrysostom, from his eloquence, was a native of Antioch, and shortly after his ordination was raised to the patriarchate of Constantinople. His popularity however was fruitful of jealousy, and the patriarch was deposed, and eventually banished by the Empress Eudoria. He died A.D. 407. His fermons, happily preserved, abound in devotional thought and original exposition.

Pp. 10, 24, 30, 38, 40, 42, 54, 56, 62, 70, 76, 94, 162, 164, 168, 192.

## Cowley (Abraham).

His quaint poet was born A.D. 1618. On leaving Westminster School he went sirst to Tambridge, then to Drford, and afterwards to France. He was a most zealous loyalist, and assisted Ducen Henzietta Maria in corresponding with her Royal Tonsort. At the Restoration he received a grant of property at Therefore, where he died, A.D. 1667.

19p. 104, 108.









#### Crashaw (Richard).

The date of this author's birth is uncertain. He was educated at the Charter-house and took his degree at Cambridge. After embracing the Roman faith he repaired to Italy, where he died, A.D. 1650. He was a personal friend of Cowley. Coleridge was a great admirer of his poetry.

₽.86.

#### Cyprian (St.),

Ishop of Carthage in the 3rd century, was the fuccestor of Donatus, during the reign of the Emperor Decius Trajan. He fuccestully argued that those who had deserted the church through fear of martyrdom could not without penance be readmitted within its pale. He was the author of a volume of epitles, and suffered martyrdom, A.D. 258.

19p. 4, 130.

#### Cyril (St.)

Thop of Jerufalem in the 4th century, and the author of some discourses delivered in that city.

19. 150.









#### Davies (Sir John),

Drn A.D. 1570, received his education at Oxford. He was knighted on the accession of King James J. and was eventually raised to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench. His death occurred A.D. 1626. His principal work, a noble poem on the Jumnortality of the Soul, is full of vigorous thought and poetical treatment.

₽. 68.

#### Dekker (Thomas).

Pe of the Elizabethan dramatics, of whose life but little is known. The chief event in his history which has come down to us is his violent quarrel with Ben Jonson. Dekker's most noted performance is the drama of "Old Fortunatus."

19, 12.

#### Donne (John),

He "Founder of the Metaphysical School of Poetry," as he has been termed by Dr. Johnston, M.D. 1573. His early works had little of cerious centiment, but his talents flowed into a genuine religious channel after his ordination. He became Dean of St. Paul's, and died A.D. 1631, leaving a crowd of enthusiastic admirers.

₽p. 26, 128.









## Drayton (Michael).

Drn at Harchall in Marwickthire A.D. 1563, and educated at Oxford. In youth he was a page; in after life he obtained the friendthip and patronage of the wealthy and high-born, and became Poet Laureate of England. He died A.D. 1631.

₽p. 56, 158.

#### Drummond (William).

Rummond of Hawthornden, the fon of Sir John Drummond, was born A.D. 1585. Abandoning the profession of the law, which he had embraced, he retired to his Scottish estate, and passed his life in the poetical enjoyment of literary leisure. He vied, A.D. 1649, of grief occasioned by the execution of King Tharles J.

Pp. 50, 166.

#### Ephrem (St.)

T. Ephrem or St. Ephraim, the Syrian, was one of the most poetical and devotional writers of the 4th century. He is principally remarkable for his attacks on heretical doctrine and his elucidations of the Sacred Mord.

₽. 34.









#### flatman.

Pis variously esteemed writer was horn A.D. 1633. He was often pleasing, although never cublime. He vied A.D. 1688.

₽. 152.

#### fletcher (Giles).

E was born A.D. 1588, and having been precented to the living of Alderton, Suffolk, died there, A.D. 1623. He never wrote a bulgar line, or a berke destitute of the sweetest manly piety.

Pp. 6, 20, 34, 130, 148.

#### Fletcher (Phineas).

D. 1584 was born the remarkable author of "The Purple Idand." It is a noble composition, descriptive, in Spenserian verse, of the physical and moral constitution of man. Phineas Fletcher, who was the elder brother of the foregoing, held the living of Pilgay, in Portolk, for twenty-nine years, and died circa A.D. 1650.











#### Gascoigne (George),

Pearly English poet, born A.D. 1540. He was the fon of Sir John Gakroigne, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards repaired to Holland, where he held a commission under the Prince of Orange. For the period in which he lived his vertes are unusually melodious. He died A.D. 1577.

Pp. 84, 92.

#### Gregory of Myssa (St.),

Thop of Pylla A.D. 372, and one of the most powerful supporters of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. He drew up the Picene creed at the council of Tonkantinople, and died A.D. 396.

₽. 58.

#### Gregory the Great (St.)

His famous ecclefialtic was born during the first half of the 6th century in Rome. Although the author of epistles and dialogues, he is chiefly known as the great patron of Augustine's Christian misson to England. He was a man of most opposite qualities; to an unbounded zeal for the cause of truth he united a superstitious reverence for worthless forms, and his noblest intentions were often sultissed by the introduction of pitiful details. He died A.D. 604.

19p. 14, 36, 114, 124.









#### Bulielmus.

Illiam of Rheims, a devout writer of the 12th century whose works abound in practical piety, for the most part untinged with the eccentric minutiae common to the productions of his contemporaries.

₽. 100.

#### Habington (William).

Lis poet was born at Pendlip in Worcesterihire, A.D. 1605. He was educated in France, married Lucia, daughter of Perhert, first Lord Powis, and died A.D. 1654. He published a volume of poems which he entitled "Castara," a drama, and some profe dissertations.

₽p. 106, 172.

#### herbert (George).

His most celebrated of all English poetical divines was born at Montgomery Castle, in Wales, A.D. 1593. He was a scion of the noble house of Pembroke, and became Rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died, A.D. 1632.

Pp. 46, 88, 154, 160, 188, 200.









#### Berrick (Robert).

Pis sprightly writer was born in London, A.D. 1591. Hold of his poems glow with genial good-humour and sterling sense. He was presented by King Charles J. to the vicarage of Dean Prior, in Debonhire.

P. 182.

#### Heywood (Thomas).

His voluminous Elizabethan poet devoted his talents chiefly to dramatic works, but he also wrote, circa A.D. 1635, "The Hierarchies of the bleded Angels," and other poems. The dates of his birth and death are not precisely recorded, nor are all his writings extant.

₽. 142.

#### Hugo (berman),

Latin theological writer and poet, who was born in Belgium, A.D. 1588, and died at Rhinberg, A.D. 1629.

19p. 46, 48.









#### Jonson (Ben).

his famous dramatic poet palled a chequered and eventful life; at one time working as a bricklayer, at another thrown into prison for duelling, at another honoured by the title of Poet Laureate and pensioned by the court. He was the friend of Shake-speare. Ben Jonson was born A.D. 1574, died A.D. 1637, and was buried in Medminster Abbey. His laconic epitaph, "D rare Ben Jonson," has almost passed into a proberh.

P. 176.

#### Rempis (Thomas à).

His popular writer was born in the diocese of Cologne, A.D. 1380. His great book, "The Imitation of Christ," is too well known throughout Christendom to require any description. He died A.D. 1471.

Pp. 14, 128, 132, 194, 196, 198.

#### King (Henry),

Drn A.D. 1591. He was a writer who displayed in his poems much of the quaint thought of the Elizabethan era, conveyed in particularly harmonious verse. He died, A.D. 1669, in the position of Bishop of Chichester.









#### Lyndsay (Sir David).

Pis Scottify poet was born at Garmylton, Haddingtonhire, A.D. 1490. He, while page to the young King James A. composed the poems, "The Dream," and "The Complaint," and was subsequently sent on a million to the Emperor Charles A. His tendencies were knoughy in favour of the Resource Church. He died A.D. 1557.

P. 24.

#### Macarius.

P Egyptian ecclesiastic of the 4th century, whose glowing pictures of the charms of a religious life have given him a high standing among early Christian writers. Having been banished to an island, he converted its inhabitants to the faith, and died A.D. 395.

P. 198.

#### Marvell (Andrew),

Drn at Hull, A.D. 1620, and educated at Cambridge, received the appointment of fecretary to the English Embally at Constantinople. He is said to have allisted Hilton as Latin fecretary to Oliver Cromwell. After the Restoration he became member for his native town, and was often tempted, but in vain, by offers of lucrative employment, to abandon his stern political principles. His poetry is warm and graceful, but he was not a voluminous writer. Harvell died A.D. 1678.

P. 110.









#### 9B. S.

He ancient English poem, from which an extract is here given, forms part of a manufcript in the Bodleian Library (Dighy, Po. 86, fol. 163). The poem is of the time of Edward J. and is entitled by Hr. Alright, who has printed it in his "Anecdota Literaria," "Song on the Uncertainty of Morddly Affairs." It has a higher tone of morality and of poetical feeling than most contemporary productions in the English language.

₽. 52.

#### Wilton (John),

He immortal author of "Paradise Loss" and "Ayridas," was born A. D. 1608, and died A.D. 1674.

₽p. 48, 80.

#### More (henry).

Lis poet and philocopher was born at Grantham, in Lincolnihire, A.D. 1614, and became Prebend of Gloucester, refusing any higher promotion. He died A.D. 1687.

P. 16.









#### Mazianzen (St. Gregory),

On of the Bishop of Pazianzum in Cappadocia, and a friend of St. Basil, was born A.D. 324. He was elected Bishop of Constantinople, A.D. 380. He has obtained a very honourable position among the theological writers of his era for the gracefulness and purity of his style. His death took place A.D. 389.

₽. 22.

#### Morris (John).

Emerton Rectory, after having been rendered illustrious by the occupancy of George Herbert, was destined to be connected with the name of another English poet, the Rev. J. Porris. He was born A.D. 1657, and produced a number of writings both in profe and verse. He died at Bemerton, A.D. 1711.

P. 28.

#### Parnell (Thomas).

His author was born in Dublin, A.D. 1679. He held the polition of Archdeacon of Clogher, and was the friend both of Pope and Swift. A.D. 1717 he died at Chester, on his journey from London to his native city.

₽. 168.









#### Duarles (Francis).

De author of "Diarles' Emblems," a work which has gone through a balt number of editions, was horn A.D. 1592, at Stewards, near Romford, Eller. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became cupbearer to Elizabeth of Bohemia, daughter of James J. The chief part of his life was, however, spent in literary retirement. His loyalty to Charles J. brought him into disgrace with the parliament, and he died A.D. 1644, after the sequestration of his property and papers.

₽p. 48, 50, 66, 72.

#### Quarles (John),

he fon of Francis Quarles, was born A.D. 1624. He was the author of many poetical works, all of a religious character. He died of the plague, A.D. 1665.

₽. 98.

#### Randolph (Thomas).

His poet was the adopted fon of Ben Jonson. He was born A.D. 1605, and died A.D. 1634. His compositions took for the most part a dramatic form. Pp. 146, 190.









#### Sandys (George),

Econd fon of Archbishop Sandys of York, was born at Bishop's-Thorpe, A.D. 1587, and educated at Oxford. Huch of his time was spent abroad, and on his return to England he published an account of his travels. His best works are paraphrases of Holy Scripture. He died A.D. 1643.

₽. 156.

#### Savanarola (Jerome).

Pis devout precurfor of the Reformation was born at Ferrara, A.D. 1452, and became a Dominican. His enthusiastic denunciation, however, of the corruptions and abuses of the Thurch of Rome brought down upon him the bengeance of the papal authorities, and he was committed to the sames at Florence, A.D. 1498, hearing his fate with fortitude and resignation. His chief production is "The Triumph of the Tross."

19. 194.

#### Shakespeare (William).

Ramatic poet. Born A.D. 1564, died A.D. 1616.









#### Sherburne (Sir Edward),

Catholic poet and an enthulialtic loyalist. He held an official post under Charles J. and after the Restoration was knighted by Charles JJ. His attachment to James JJ. occasioned a reverse of his fortunes, and he died in poverty, A. D. 1702.

P. 64.

#### Southwell (Robert).

his little-known poet was born at St. Falth's, Portolk, A.D. 1560. He was a Roman Catholic, and was executed at Tyburn, A.D. 1595.

Pp. 98, 142, 186.

#### Spenser (Edmund).

His masterly poet was born in London circa A.D. 1553, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Tambridge. His great work, "The Faerie Queene," is one of the finest poems in the English language. Spenser was patronized by Queen Elizabeth and her court, and received the grant of an estate in Ireland. He died in London of a broken heart, A.D. 1599, and was buried in Mestminster Abbey by the Earl of Ester.

₽p. 90, 134, 180.









#### Caylor (Jeremy),

he most illustrious of English preachers, was born at Cambridge, A.D. 1613. His profe works are all of the noblest order, and his few hynns and poems, bigorous and devotional. He was Chaplain to Charles J. was twice imprisoned during the Commonwealth, and after the Restoration advanced to the Bishopric of Down and Connor. He died A.D. 1667.

P. 126.

#### Tertullian (Duintus S. f.)

His early defender of Christianity was by birth a Carthaginian. He was learned and eloquent, and deboted his genius chiefly to vindicating the doctrines of Christianity in the reign of the Emperor Severus. His "Creatice against the Jews" is open to many objections; but his "Apology for the Christians," by which he is best known, has always been highly esteemed. He died circa A. D. 245.

₽.116.

## Uaughan (henry).

Paccomplished poet, born at Newton, in Breckenockshire, A.D. 1621. His works are distinguished by fine imagination and devotional feeling. He died A.D. 1695.

P. 144.









#### Waller (Edmund),

P elegant and melodious poet of the troublous times of the Civil Wars, was born, A.D. 1605, at Tolethill, Herts, and educated at Tambridge. Unstormately for his credit he alike flattered Tharles J. Dliver Tromwell, Tharles J. and James J. as fortune feemed to favour him. He died at Beaconffield, A.D. 1687.

P. 74.

#### Mither (George),

As born at Brentworth, near Alton, in Hampshire, A.D. 1588, and there are few writers whose poems have been more variously esteemed. He produced a great number of works, both political and religious; the most noted being "Abuses Stript and Whipt," and "Emblems," He died A.D. 1667.

₽p. 18, 96.

## Motton (Sir Henry).

His vertatile writer was born at Boughton Hall, Kent, A.D. 1568. He was variously employed, both by Elizabeth and James J. His profe works are for the most part of a political character, although some are dedicated to religion; his poems are peculiarly sweet and noble. He died A.D. 1640.

P. 184.

















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